WASHINGTON.

Mr. Conkling's Position as Shown in the Herald Interview.

THE EFFECT IN POLITICAL CIRCLES

Secretary Evarts on the Purposes of the Administration.

VIEWS OF DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

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FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

MR. CONKLING'S POSITION AS SHOWN IN THE HERALD INTERVIEW-HOW IT IS REGARDED

IN WASHINGTON. The Conkling interview in the HERALD is the sensa tion of the evening here. Secretary Evarts being isked what he thought of Senator Conkling's position is developed in the HERALD'S report to-day re

"This administration has before it three things which it means to accompilsh. First, to nationalize the republican party; second, to resume specie payments; third, to emancipate the action of the voters

"I believe that the people both need and want these things to be done, and we shall welcome the help of all who will help. Mr. Conk-ling chooses to oppose. I can only say I am sorry. He has had a great opportunity, for he might have made himself a leader in the Senate in the great work; he might have taken a prominent part in carrying out these honest policies. He appears in the them. It seems to me a pity on his account, but I so a ve these public services will be performed without

Lepresentatives and Senators have been busy all the evening discussing this conversation of the HERALD reporter with Senator Conking. The Senator has been so close-mouthed about his purposes that these were not known outside the small circle of those with whom he consults. Occasional sarcastic remarks con-cerning the administration have been reported of him, Senate, and the general impression among Senators, both democratic and republican, was that "Conkling would take it out in talking." So little was even guessed of his intentions and opinions that a day that he would vote to seat Mr. Spofford, and no one probably imagined that he would take up the pause of the carpet-baggers and denounce the Southern policy. Hence his conversation, reported in the HERALD, was a general surprise.

thing," said a democratic Representative, "and here is such a declaration, not only against the President publicans, if there are any, but against the South and the democratic party and mankind in generat, excepting only the Cenkling men in New York. It is a very interesting event, but you know it is not our

An administration republican remarked:—"Senator Conking evidently sees an opportunity, with Morton dead and Blaine sick. If he can now turn Evarts over to the democratic party he thinks he can head the

"That reminds me," interjected a democrat, "of what Blaine said to me last March. He thought the President's policy would kill the republican party. But,' said Bisine, 'perhaps it will fall to me to execute the office of administrator de bonts non.' May be Conking means now to dispute this duty with Blaine.

"Well," was the republican's reply, "I guess, as Blaine used to say, Conkling has bit off more than he can chaw. I think the procession will move on with-

"Mr. Conkling has made a mistake, iff my judgaway with him, as he did at his State Convention. He might have carried New York, I think, if he himself against the administration, and the best proof of that is that his own county his candidate, opposed to 'ran on a local platform which declared that 'as democrats and patriots we are now, as heretofore, in favor all branches of the government, State and national, and

accomplish these objects meet with our cordial an

proval.' Standing on that resolution the democrat

eat Senator Conkling's man in his own district " The general impression to-night is that Mr. Conk tain the fight which has been expected, will solidify and strengthen the administration column. One not in the least weaken; the Cabinet are united on his policy, and the democrats, some of whom have enterained hopes that on such questions as the admission of the Louisiana Senators they had something to hop for from Mr. Coukling, now declare that as he is evidently determined to rip up the Southern question, they will know how to deal with him. The admini tration republicans in the Senate have gained in strength during the last week. The elections of last Tuesday have persuaded some hesitating Senators that if there is any future for the Republican party, it lies in cordially supporting the President and his entire policy and it would not be surprising if the anti-Hayes mer should find themselves even weaker in the fight, if

they push it than thay have thought. The fight will, of course, be over that curious has given to a republican Senator the control of the appointments in his State, and over the removal of men the consent of the Senator who is their patron.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

COLONEL INGERSOLL IN WASHINGTON-NOT A CANDIDATE FOR ANY POSITION UNDER THE

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll arrived here to night from lilinois. He says he is here wholly upon private businers connected with certain law cases and should have come a month ago. He also says he is not an applicant for any mission, foreign or domestic, from the President, and that he has received no communication tive to any appointment the administration may have in view. He knows nothing about any consultation that Illinois Congressional delegation, concerning himself or any other equisons of lilinois, but he adds that it such a conference were to take piace for the purpose of naming some man for some good position under the government he would probably be named if their action was to be governed purely by considerations of high merit. The Colonel is disposed to be humorous over the entire subject, but says he has absolutely no real information upon the subject at present. He expects, however, to find out a great deal about himself and his prospects within the next few days, or as soon as his professional duties will permit.

THE PROSPECTS FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

The nomination of Mr. Defrees as Public Printer has been (agorably reported to the Senate by the Commit-

tee on Printing and awalts consideration at the next

The House Appropriation Committee has now but very little to engage its attention during the remainder of the extra session. Some trifling deficiency bills have been referred to sub-committees, which can be readily disposed of in a few days. Unless the Senate should amend the Army and Navy Appropriation tills there is no little doubt but that the work of the extra session can be finished by the 20th of the month or the 22d inst. at the latest, when it is likely an adjournment will be taken to the

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1877. MR. WELSH'S NOMINATION AS MINISTER TO ENGLAND CONFIRMED-ADDITIONAL CONFIR-MATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed disary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England. His nomination was reported from the Committee on

tion that it be confirmed, and it was confirmed to-day without debate or any dissenting vote. The Senate also confirmed the following nomina-tions:—Daniel Chaplain, receiver of public moneys at La Grande, Oregon.; William H. Locke, postmaster at Etfaula, Ala.; Samuel Noble, postmaster at Anniaton,

had a meeting to-day, but as there was no quorum present no action was taken on the nomination of General Harlan, of Kentucky, to be Associate Justice o the Supreme Court of the United States. The nomination of Robert H. Crittenden to be United States Marshal for Kentucky, which was acted upon by the committee at their last meeting, was reported favor-

THE PARIS EXHIBITION-MR. HEWITT'S AMEND MENTS TO HIS BILL PROVIDING FOR THE EXHIBIT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

In the House to-day, Representative Hewitt offered n reference to the United States participating in the President to appoint a Commissioner General; also, twenty additional Commissioners, five of whom shall tives of commerce and manufactures, nine scientific experts, corresponding to and specifically assigned to report upon the nine groups into which the Exposition is divided, and one to report upon same. The allowance to the Commissioner General for salary and personal expenses for the whole term twenty additional commissioners shall not exceed \$1,000, not including such clerical services as may be allowed to the Commissioner General. The amend-ments also authorize the President to apwithout pay, to report upon special subjects, provided always that no person so appointed shall have any pe exhibited for competition, or act as agent for the exhibition. The amendments further authorize the President to furnish vessels to transport to and from France, free of cost, articles for exhibition offered by the citizens of the United States and by the several de partments of the government which contributed to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Such articles as shall be deemed desirable to make a proper col ective exhibit on behalf of the United States government may be placed under the control of the Commissioner General for exhibition, the appropriation for

which shall not exceed \$150,000.

In order to enlarge the market for Indian corn, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner General to arrange for the establishment of an American kitchen in which shall be taught the mode of making and cooking the various preparations of Indian corn which are used as human food in this country, the same to be sold at as near cost as possible, and he shall cause to be distributed, gratuitously, receipts in the several languages represented at the Exhibition, explaining in detail the bust methods of preparing and cooking Indian corn for human food, and furnishing such other information in regard thereto as will tend to

THE RED RIVER OBSTRUCTION TO BE REMOVED

At the solicitation of Representative Ellis the Secretary of War to-day ordered Major Benyaurd, of the Engineer Corps, to remove the rait in the Red River, above Shreveport, and to keep the river open. Mr Ellis has also requested the Secretary of the Navy to place a government vessel at the disposal of the city there and the necessary order will be given to-day.

DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

with prayer by Rov. Dr. Wills, of Wasnington, D. C., resolution electing the Rev. D. W. P. Harrison, of Georgia, as chaplain of the House, to which Mr. Fosname of the Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington, D. C., which amendment was rejected and the original reso-

Mr. LUTTERLE, (dem.) of Cal., offered a resolution, reciting that charges have been made against the anagement of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the advisability of appointing a committee to

Mr. Swann, (dem.) of Md., Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented communications from the Secretary of State in reference to the Paris Exposition. Ordered to be printed. They estimate Mr. Swann also presented a communication from the secretary of State in reference to the distribution of

United States and Mexico. Recommitted. Mr. ATRINS, (dem.) of Tonn , Chairman of the Apment of accounts of workingmen for excess of eight

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, presented a petition to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred.

The House, then, at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair; on the Army Appropriation

o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair) on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Baker, (rep.) of Ind., denied that the republican party was in favor of increasing the army to 50,000 men. As for himself he was opposed to any policy looking toward keeping a large standing army for the purpose of using it as a police to take from the Saites the duty which their constitutions imposed upon them of maintaining order within their own territory.

SPERCH OF MR. POSTER.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Onio, said it was not the desire of the republican side of the House to advocate an increase of the army. They believed that the present force was adequate, but not too much. Nother did they desire to have the army used as a police force in the States; but what could the President have done except respond to the calls of the Governors and Legislatures of States when such calls were mide constitutionally, as they were made last summer from West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania? He could not have done otherwise than he do. The fact had been disclosed in the debate yesterday that if the bill were passed in its present shape it would place the army in the ridiculous attitude of being an army of cavarry without infantry, except officers. This was another illustration of the great folly of the Committee on Appropriations attempting to regislate. This matter had much better been left to the Committee on Military Affairs. Passing on to the question as to whether the President's policy was the democratic policy, he declared his understanding of democratic policy to have been opposition to sending a single sonier to the South to put down the rebellion when it was commenced. From that day to this the democratic policy to have been opposition to sending a single sonier to the South to put down the rebellion when it was commenced. From that day to this the democratic policy in the democratic policy he declared his understanding of the troops. When the democratic policy to have been opposition to which raw i

ning The republican poict, on the contrary, was pacification.

Mr. Hewitt, (dem.) of N. Y., was sorry to learn from the gentieman from Onio (Mr. Foster) that the war was not yet over in Onio. He was sorry that the memory of the gentieman from Onio was so defective as to what occurred during that unhappy struggle, the memory of which ooth parties were anxious to effice. He (Mr. Foster) had forgotion who was Governor of New York when the first call was made for troops, and how that call was responded to by a democratic State and a democratic auministration. He had forgotien who was Governor of New Jersey at that time, and how that democratic state had sent the flower of her sons for the defence of the Usion.

Mr. Foster,—I do not forget the riots in New York, Mr. Hewitt—No. You do not forget the riots, but

previous question, so agio test the sense of the House by years and nays as between the figures in the bill and those in the amendment.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennesses (chairman of the Committee on Appropriations)—I wish to be courteous to every gentleman, but in the discharge of duties on this floor I must stand upon what I believe to be right and proper and practical. I, therefore, must decline.

Mr. BLACKRURN—Then I trust that the previous question on the bill will never be seconded.

The question was then taken on Mr. Schleicher's amendment to strike out the clause restricting the army to its present force. The vote on a count by the Chairman was 130 to 133. The vote was then taken by tellers and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 122 to 114.

Mr. ATKINS meved to amend by inserting a proviso that no money appropriated by the act shall be paid for recruting the army beyond the number of 20,000 men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., made a point of order that the amendment was new legislation and was not reported by a committee.

Mr. ATKINS—It is in the interest of conomy and is in periest accordance with the spirit of legislation reported by the committee, because the bill had been made upon the principle that there were only 20,000 men in the army.

The Chairman overruled the point of order.

The amendment was then rejected—121 to 123.

Mr. Townshand, (dem.) of 111, moved to strike out the entire clause appropriating \$75,000 for expenses of recruiting. Rejected.

Mr. Cankle, (dem.) of Va., moved to mend the clause by requening the appropriation for recruiting to \$40,000 and limiting the lorce to 20,000 men. Rejected—118 to 123.

Mr. Cankle, (dem.) of Mo., moved to reduce the ap-

clause by routing the appropriation for recruiting to \$45,000 and limiting the lorde to 20,000 men. Rejected—118 to 123.

Mr. CLARK, (aem.) of Mo., moved to reduce the appropriation for recruiting to \$25,000. Rejected.

Mr. TUCKER, (dem.) of \$\mathbb{F}\$ a, moved to insert:—

And no money appropriated by this act shall be paid for recruiting the army beyond the number of enlisted men dictuding indian scouts and hospital stewards actually on the army roll on the lat of November, 1877, except for the desired of the Mexican and Indian frontiers, and so far as only shall be necessary for that purpose and no intrier.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, moved the point of order that the amenument proposed new legislation and was not in the interest of economy.

The point of order wassquatained.

Mr. ICCKER then modified his amendment by adding to the words, "Shit nothing herein contained shall authorize an increase of any cavairy company beyond the number now authorized by law." And in this shape it was declared to be in order.

Mr. SOMEXICHER, (dom.) of Texas, said that he was satisfied that the bill would never pass unless there was some spirit of compromise shown. He had nothing to complain of in the amendment as offered, and he was, therefore, willing to forego opposition to it. If its bad effects wore herealter shown on the infantry arm of the service the responsibility would rest where it belonged.

Mr. CONGER—Then I understand the gentleman to

ment.
The amendment was agreed to—125 to 115.
Mr. Banning, (dem.) of Ohio, moved to add to Mr.
Tucker's amenagent the words, "provided that
nothing herein contained shall authorize the recruiting of the army beyond 25,000 enlisted men."

nothing herein contained shall authorize the recruiting of the army beyond 25,000 enisted men." Adopted.

Mr. Waddell, (dem.) of North Carolina, offered an amendment limiting the future admission of cadets at the Military Academy to one cadet from each State, and allowing supernamerary efficers to be assigned to universities and colleges in the State.

Mr. Congen made the point of order that the amendment proposed new legislation.

The point of order was sustained.

Mr. Congen and the though of the point of order that the amendment allowing seven per cent to officers and men on the amounts due to them.

Mr. Eony, (dem.) of Ill., made the point of order that the amendment proposed new legislation and was not in the interest of economy.

The Chairman sustained the point of order.

Mr. Whittminexy, (dem.) of Ten., made a critigism upon the absence of detailed estimates and insisted that the heads of departments should be required to larnish themized accounts of expenditures.

Mr. Townshend, of lilhois, said that he was convinced from the votes to-day that the sentiment of the House was not in accord with the sentiment of the House was not in accord with the sentiment of the Gountry on the question of the strength of the army. He compared the relative cost of the American and foreign armies, and complained that it was so much larger here. He also criticised the fact that, while the present strength of the army was 22,000 men, there were but 1,560 on the Texas border and very few on the Indian frontier, and he wanted to know where the troops were.

Mr. Exam, of lilinois, suggested that there were two regiments in Wachington.

Mr. Townshend went on to say that the opposition to the reduction of the army made on the republican side of the House seemed to be in view of putting down labor troubles; but he had no say mpathy with any such feeling, and declared a million men would not be sufficient for that purpose.

Mr. Hewert, of New York, said that the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Whithorney met his enti

great injury to the public service.

Mr. Fosters, of Ouio, said that he was in favor of a detailed estimate of expenditures, and he called attention to the fact that during republican rule that their had been vastly improved over former democratic rule.

Mr. Banning, of Ohio, stated that there were 212 posts at which froops were stationed.

Mr. Henderson, (rep.) of Ill., said that his colleague (Mr. Townshend) has added to the fact that the American army was much more expensive to maintain than that his large armies of Europe. Was his colleague in layor of reducing the pay of the American soldier to that of a Russian soldier, who, he understood, received about three cents a day?

Mr. Townshend replied that when he found that the Russian army cost, per capita, about one-third per cent of what the American army did, he was in favor of some inquiry being made to ascertain whether the cost of the United States army could be reduced.

Mr. Handerson repeated his inquiry as to whether his colleague was in layor of reducing the pay of the United States soldier.

Mr. Townshiend—As har as the private is concerned I am uet.

Mr. Hinderson said that his colleague had alluded

Mr. HENDERSON said that his colleague had alluded Mr. Henderson said that his colleague had alluded to the sympathy of the republican party as being against the workingmen and in favor of using the army for that purpose. He (Mr. Henderson) believed that the very first governors who called for the army to put down the workingmen during the recent riots were the governors of Maryland and West Virginia, and he remembered that the Governor of Ohio had refused to call for federal troops.

Mr. Bannino, of Ohio—i hat Ohio Governor was raised a democrat.

Mr. Banking, of Onio—ibst Ohio Governor was raised a democrat.

Mr. Handerson said be was glad the gentleman had good sense to leave the democratic party. There was nothing that the republican party had sant or done that would justify the charge that it was in favor of using the army for the purpose of putting down the workingmen. He did not believe that it had any such desire. But that party did believe in preserving law and order at all times and under all circumstances. Whenever mobs attempted to naurp the law it favored the use of the troops. He repelled any want of sympathy of the republican party with the workingman.

Whenever mobs attempted to usurp the laws it invoiced the use of the troops. He repelled any want of aympathy of the republican party with the workingman.

Mr. Aikkx, (dem.) of S. C., said he could give information as to where some of the troops were. Phere was one company in Columbia, S. C., where there was no more use for it than there was on this floor. There was a battalion in Charleston, and some of the soldiers a lew nights ago broke into a circus there and attempted to run the circus, but the police got after them and put them in the guard house. (Laughter on the democratic side.)

Mr. Conear remarked (satirically) that it was gratifying to know that the authorities of Charleston were able to ow with American soldiers what they could not do a low years ugo. (Laughter on the republican side.)

Mr. Chirthenen, (dem.) of Mo., offered another amendment looking to a reduction of the force, and made some remarks enlogistic of Colonel Miles and rather uncomplimentary to General Howard, who was said to have been acting as commissary to Chief Joseph. He did not know anything about that, but he thought that Joseph had never been spic to overtake Howard to get anything from him.

Mr. Giddings, (dem.) of Texas, gapanued how it was that the Representatives from his State were voting against their own side of the House, and against any reduction of the army. The condition of things on the Rio Grande frontier required them to resort to every means to secure protection from foreign invasion that is guaranteed by the constitution.

Mr. Maginxis, of Montana, spoke of the unprotected condition of the Inhian frontier, and said that over one hundred men were killed last year in Montana by Indians. He opposed the infrance of the cavairy lorce, and said that the infantry had worevery light that had been were against the Inhians for the list flow years. The cavairy had not been able to catch the Neg reces, but General Gibbon had marched his inlantry in the night and had well nigh annihilated them. General Gibbon had with him th

Mr. Townskin, (rep.) of N. Y., said that if the United States could not afford to keep an army large enough to protect its people on the frontier it should be sufficiently in the said to him lace to face. "I am dressed

would put power enough upon them to make the civil.

Mr. BERRE—I am glad that my colleague and myself are in harmony on this one proposition. I believe, too, that if a resolute policy were adopted with Mexico there would be an end to fronties on that frontier. If the Mexican government was too weak to deal with its own marauders, the American government should do so and make Mexico pay all the expense incidental to the transaction. the transaction.

Mr. Harrison, (dem.) of lik, argued that if the troops which were kept in Louisiana and Florida, aiding the returning boards there, had been on the Indian frontier, Sitting Buli would not have been allowed to

Mr. Harmison referred that if the Marine Band would play for the gentleman from New York it might soothe an ear more savage than that of Sitting Buil. (Laughter.)

SPEECH OF MR. REAGAN.

Mr. REAGAN, (dom.) of Texas, said that he had voted against the proposition to reduce the army, as he did not believe it sate or prudent to do so under existing circumstances, although, when the present troubles disappeared he should be in layor of its reduction. He thought, however, that the trouble was not so much in want of force as in distribution. As to the suggestion that a strong army should be maintained to repress abor troubles, he was opposed to such a thing. Those troubles had been clusted by the financial and revenue policies of the government, which has brought the country to the brink of ruin; and when the people were impoverished, and the armed hand of oppression laid so heavily upon them that they could not endure it longer, it was proposed to resort to the tyrants' remedy. He had no sympathy with such an idea. He desired to see the people made content by *wise, just, humane and beneficent public policy that would bring them prosperity and happiness. The people wanted no struggle, no strile; they wanted quly peace and prosperity. This would be more for the peace of the country than an army of 100,000 mea. The Resumption act should be repeated, silver remonetized, onerous burdens taken oil, and then there would be peace and prosperity. He did not want the idea ever to find lodgement in the American mind that the people were incapable of sell-government and that they must be controlled by military power. As to the troubles on the Texas frontier they never could be stopped unless the policy was adopted of pursuing and punishing the maranders who crossed the border.

Mr. Phillips, (rep.) of Kan., characterized the population of the Mexican border as a mixed breed of Indians and Spanards, with all the vices and none of the virtues of either; as so debased that nothing but force could keep them in subjection; as men w

THE VOTING.

In all the divisions on the amendments the republicans voted soudly against any reduction of the army, and were reinforced by the Texas members. Mr. Luttrell, of California, and Mr. Williams, of Michigan, in the last vote on Mr. Tucker's amendment the republicans were left without allies.

Mr. Hawirt, of New York, presented the petition of the National Board of Trade in regard to the navigation laws. Ratered.

the National Board of Trade in regard to the naviga-tion laws. Roierred.

Mr. O'NELL, (rep.) of Pa. presented the memorial of the same body for lighthouses, removal of wrecks, &c. Reierred.

The Housethen, at four o'clock, adjourned till to-

THE VISITING PONCAS.

GRAND COUNCIL AT THE WHITE HOUSE-OB-JECTIONS OF THE CHIEFS TO THE BEMOVAL PROM THEIR OLD RESERVATION - SPEECHIS OF THE INDIAN OBATORS-RESPONSE BY THE WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1877.

The Ponca chiefs, who are now in this city, had a this afternoon. The council was held in the Cabinet Chamber of the Executive Mansion. The Indians were charge, and met at the White House the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who sat on either side of the President at the nead of the long table in the council room during the interview.

monts that savage taste could muster. There was a lavish expenditure of red, green, brown and yellow

monts that savage taste could muster. There was a lavish expenditure of red, green, brown and yellow paint upon their faces; their blankets and leggings were of gorgeous red and green, engles' feathers and bears' clawa were strung prolusely about them, and in every respect they compared lavorably with any delegation of ludian chiefs that ever visited Washington. Several carried tomahawks, but the traditional pipe sincking was not indulged in, these being peaceable ludians and there being no necessity for that particular intimation of their friendiness to the Great Father and paleidees generally.

IN THE COUNCIL CHARBER.

The council chamber presented a picturesque scene when the Poucas were seated around the room awaiting the entrance of the President, who, with Messrs, Schurz and Hoyt, kept them in waiting only a very low moments before giving formal attention to what they had to say. The speeches were interpreted by "Barnaby," a distinguished looking half-breed, who spoke extrestly and clearly in explanation of the remarks made by the red men. Four orators of the tribe made appeals for their people. These were White Eagle, standing Buffslo, Standing Bear, and Big Chiel. The one burden of each Indian's cration was an expression of dissatisfaction at their precent place of residence, in Indian Territory, and their desire to remove back to their old agency. Each shook hands with the President and his official associates upon commencing their speeches, and, after the requiar Indian manner, performed the handshaking at the close.

with the President sind his official associates upon commencing their speeches, and, after the regular Indian manner, performed the handshaking at the close.

SPEECR OF WHITE RAGLE.

White Eagle, a fine looking warrior, who made the first address, said:

I have met you to-day and it appears to me as if I had been waising through a dark and came into the light. I have come to any some complaints before you and there will be a great many of theor. May be you have forgotten me, but I aways think o'voe. Some of our forestathers were here so at their any. They came to get advice from the Great athink of the first spirit moves in as all—in whites the content of the first spirit moves in a sail—in whites and indians. The Great spirit moves in a sail—in whites the indians. The Great spirit moves in the servation, but now we have been disturbed and made to take another road. Our lorelathers were disturbed and made to take another road. Our lorelathers were disturbed to thit the self, and that advice has been followed.

The speaker said he wished to know upon what grounds his people were moved away from the reservation, but now we have been followed.

The speaker said he wished to know upon what grounds his people were moved away from the reservation with they had been living; and spoke of the losses of property (farm implements, houses which they had built, ponies and other property) that had falsen upon them in their removal. Said he:—

When anybody gets into a bad place he wants to get out and be where he was before, and that is what I want, it seems that the worst Indians get the opportunity to see you before we do.

STANDING BUFFALO'S COMPLAINT.

After a low uttered settlences, expressive of his great desire to be bettered in his condition, Winte Engle retired and Standing Buffalo advanced, and, after the contained property is an advance of the Great Father, and desired to continue so doing. Standing Buffalo said he had not signed the papers that required his departure from the old agency, and for that reason he wis

as an Indian now," Big Chief said, pointing to the gorgeous ornamentation of his breast, "but I have different principles. I was living on that old reserve, but all at once I was taken up, as if by a whirlwind, and disturbed in my piace just as I had learned to plough, and was made to take another road which is new to me. We are all perishing where we are now. In less than three month' time over thirty people have died, and so have many cattle."

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

This was the last speech, and the President, rising, remarked:—"I have listened attentively to what you have said. I will consider carefully about it, and will let you know the result. I will do the best I can for you, and when I have considered the matter I will send for you again."

The President then shook hands with each Indian chief and the half-oreed attendant, asying that he would see them signin to-morrow or herealter, and the ceremony ended. The speeches of the Indians were listened to by their fellow chieftains with every token of interest and antisfaction.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

SURPLUS STAFF OFFICERS-WHAT IT COSTS TO GET RID OF EXPENSIVE LUXURIES.

WABBINGTON, Nov. 9, 1877. There are twenty-nine surplus staff officers on the army list whose pay amounts to upward of \$80,000 per annum-pamely, three inspectors general (col onels), four judge advocates (majors), one assistant quartermaster general (colonel) and twenty-one storequartermaster general (colone) and twenty-one store-keepers (one major and the others captains) of the Quartermaster's, Medical and Ordnance departments. The bill now before the House military committee offering one year's pay and allowances for each five years' service to such of these supernumerary officers as choose to resign would take about \$339,000 from the Trensury if all should avail themselves of the Offer. The senior colonel of the inspector General's Department—Randolph B. Marcy—naving served over forty-five years, would be entitled to a douceur of \$40,600, and the thirty-one years' service of the junior colonel—Nelson H. Davis—would give him \$27,000. The judge advocates would receive from \$6,000 to \$9,750 each. If the senior colonel of the Quartermaster's Department went out he would get \$36,000, white the junior colonel could draw \$31,500. The ordnance storekeeper at Springfield armory, naving the rank and pay of a major, would receive \$24,500, and the captains from \$4,600 to \$19,600 each, according to length of service.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST-DESIGNATION OF THE MILITARY POSTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1877. By direction of the President the portion of the Division of the Atlantic which embraces the New England States, State of New York (excepting the department and post of West Point), States of New Jor-sey, Peansylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, sey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Onlo, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and the District of Columbia, is constituted a military department and will be known as the Department of the East, Major General W. S. Hancock commanding, headquarters in New York city, in audition to his command of the Division of the Atlantic.

Major Samuel Buck, assistant adjutant general, is relieved from duty at headquarters Department of California, and ordered to report to Major General Hancock for duty at headquarters Department of the East.

By direction of the Secretary of Wag the military post on the Big Horn River in Montana will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Custer; the post at the mouth of Tongue River, Montana, as Fort Keegh, and the post at Missoula, Montana, as Fort Missoula.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMAND OF THE ASIATIC STATION-THE LACKAWANNA AT VICTORIA—ORDERS. WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1877.

United States naval forces on the Asiatic station on the 3d of last month. Upon the hoisting of his flag it was saluted by the Russian flagship Bayonne, the German frigate Elizabeth and the English corvette

German Irigate Elizabeth and the English corvette Modeste, and subsequently the customary calls were exenanged with the loreign navai commanders.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL MURRAY.

A despatch from Rear Aumiral Murray, commanding the Pensacola, dated off Mare Island, October 31, reports that the Lackawanna was daily expected from Port Townsend. Admiral Murray had dates to the 19th uit. There appeared to be no apprehension of trouble at the several agencies. The Lackawanna had visited Victoria, and was the recipient of many hospitanties from the English fleet and authorities. The Shah, flagship of Rear Admiral De Horsey, is about to sail for Valparaiso, where a new flagship, the Grown, is expected from England, and also a large fron-clad to reinforce the aquadron. The remainder of the English fleet goes to the Sandwich Islands. The Pensacola will go to sea about the 20th of November, and will remain off San Francisco a few days believe proceeding on the cruise designated by the department.

DATEMENT.

Licutement John V. Bieecker is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard for instruction in ordenie. Licutement E. Lamory is detached from duty connected with the third Lighthouse district and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon D. O. Lewis is ordered to the Navai Hospital at Chelses, Mass.

QUARANTINE REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1877. Fig., says:—"In view of the entire exemption from sickness and the cool weather the quarantine at this point has been abolished for the season."

SOUTH CAROLINA CRIMINALS.

ROBERTS ON TRIAL FOR RECEIVING A BRIBE

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 9, 1877. This morning Judge Townsend delivered his reasons in writing for the rejusal of the petition to transfer the case of Robert Smalls to the United States Circuit Court. The review is lengthy and ably written, but mented severely upon the practice of counsel in making political speeches in criminal trials, as it had a

mented severely upon the practice of counsel in making political speeches in criminal trials, as it had a tendency to excite the leelings of prejudice which they complained of. Alluding to the charge of partiality and unfairness on the part of the Court, he said it would be as conspicaously to decorous in the Court to notice it, as it was discourteous and unwarranted in the counsel who presented it.

Smalls was then piaced upon trial, and the first witness, Josephus Woodruff, was sworn. He testined to giving smalls, on January 16, 1873, a check for \$5,000 or his services to secure the passage of a joint resolution making an appropriation for the benefit of the Republican Printing Company, of which company Woodruff was a member. He was Clerk of the Senate at the time. Smalls engineered the built through the Legislature without any report from the committee of which he was chairman. Laurence Scaley, assistant booksceper of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, confirmed the deposit of the amount and its subsequent withdrawai by Smalls from the bank. Counsel for the defence objected, as usual, to all books and memorands.

The Attorney General stated that he had been officially informed that several jurors in the Cardozocase had been threatened with violence on account of their verdict, and he had directed that warrants be issued for their arrest. The jury, which is composed of six whites and six negroes, will be confined during the trial in comfortable quarters, amply provided with food and fire.

CARR'S SCHEME OF FRAUD.

CARR'S SCHEME OF FRAUD.

REMARKABLE SWINDLING OPERATIONS BY A [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9, 1877. The trial of ex-Speaker Mortimer C. Carr. Speaker

of the House of Representatives under Governor Warmoth, was begun this morning. He is charged with altering and forging bills of lading on the banking house of Sengman, Heliman & Co., the Citizens' Bank

altering and lorging bills of hading on the banking house of Seigman, Hellman & Co., the Citizens' Bank and others, for over \$165,000. The court room was filled with prominent citizens and the trial created hiense interest. Three panels were changisted before a jury could be obtained and the legal talent of the State was arrayed on either side. Carr took away about \$100,000 from the State, and with this haulought to have about \$500,000.

ARREPLIKY LAID PLOT,
From testimony given by his partner, Lawn, who turned State's evidence, it would appear that from its incitiency the whole plan of swinding was arranged, and that Carr was sorry he had succeeded in getting so little, it having been his intention never to get away with less than half a million.

HIS PARTNER'S AUVENTERS.

Lawn, immediately after the lorgery, fled, but was arrosted in California and brought back. After his light he visited Rio Janeiro, Mexico, Nicaragga, and two nights previous to his arrest, under the name of Professor Schepp, delivered a lecture in San Francisco to over 1,000 people in answer to Colonal Robert G. Ingersoll, who at that time was making a furor there. It is testimony showed the meat careful scheme of fraud ever perpetrated anywhere. Mr. Theodore Hellman and a large humber of other witnesses were examined, and after argument the case was given to the jury.

The jury have this evening found, on the first indictment, a verdict of not guilty. Mach astonishment

The jury have this evening found, on the first in-dictment, a verdict of not guilty. Much astonishment is expressed at the result. The second indictment is yet to be tried.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

BRANTPORD, Ont., Nov. 9, 1877. The Brantford, Norwich and Port Burweil Railway bridge here gave way this afternoon, precipitating the train into Grand River. The passenger cars were left on the centre span three feet from the break. The driver, Breman, conductor and express messenger were all lujured, but not seriously. All of the pas-sengers are sale. The engine stands on end in the river, with the cab and tender smashed and the freight car lying on its side. The baggage car stands on end against the west abutment.

ELECTION ECHOES.

It is said that Thomas Foley, the combination candidate for Assembly in the First district, intends to contest John F. Berrigan's election on account of

regularities and faire voting. Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy, the regular democratic ominee for Assembly in the First Westchester dis trict, does not admit his defeat. He thinks that there will not be two votes difference between himself and

will not be two votes difference between himself and Fordnam Morris.

Until the official canvass is made in Westchester country the adherents of Colonel Lathers and Senator Robertson will wage a wordy war. Both claim to have been elected, and the claims will not be relinquished until after the canvass.

John Foley says that Andrew H. Green will not be a candidate for Mayor next fail.

REPEATERS IN WESTCHESTER.

On Wednesday morning it was rumored that the towns of Eastenester and Westchester had been visited by an extensive gang of repeaters, who had succeeded in getting their votes into the ballot boxes either with and entitled to vote, but when inquiries were made of prominent politicians in regard to the matter the gation yesterday, however, brought to light some will have considerable difficulty in controverting. It as pears that about noon of Sunday last two men o respectable appearance called at the Osseo Hotel, in the village of Westchester, Westchester county, and expressed a wish to arrange for day night and Tuesday morning, and in reply to an inquiry what so many were going to do intimated ment that would be given. After some discussion Mr. Withers, the proprietor of the hotel, assented to accom-

ment that would be given. After some discussion Mr. Withers, the proprietor of the hotel, assented to accommodate the party with lodeings and breakingt. The two men then askedior a conveyance to Mount Vernon and back, which was furnished, and James O'Brion was assigned to act as driver. On reaching the village of Mount Vernon the driver was directed to take them to Mr. Gould's hotel, where the passengers ent red into conversation with Robert W. Edmends, a Justice of the Peace, to whose office the three them repaired. After the interview there the trice came repaired. After the interview there the trice came out and the two showmen called for their conveyance, into which they stepped and ordered the driver to start with them for Fordam, where they entered a hotel near the depot and dismissed their driver, who then returned home to Westchester.

At a late heur on Monday night the two "showmen" roturned to Westchester and stated that their troups was all West Farms, and desired that the party should be sent for. A stage was accordingly sent to the latter village for them, one of the "showmen" accompanying the driver. The stage returned with fifteen rather hard looking passengers, and asubsequently with a second load of fifteen. About mininght Jamos O'Brion was sent again to Mount Vernon with the two leading showmen, who told the driver-on reaching the village to take them to the residence of Mr. Pemberton, where they arrived about haf-past tweive o'clock, and gave their names as Scott and Duffy. Mr. Pemberton, however, was not at home, and after waiting for his return until four o'clock without seeing him the showmen returned to the Ossoe Hotel. The bill of expenses at the hotel was \$50, but \$10 was deducted for not taking the whole party to Mount Vernon, as agreed upon, and Scott wrote on the bill "Ford," and signed it below with the name "F. W. Benson," and said that Ford, of White Plains, would pay the amount. A stage was then sont with a part of the gang to Throgg's Neck, and the rest ont in that direction of

The latest returns place McCleilan's majority over Newell at 13,281. This evening the Governor-elect will receive a serenade at his home in Orange by his hosts of admirers in Hudson county. The Lowes House in the Legislature is surely democratic, the democrats having 33 against 27 republicans. Cumberland county, herotolore reported for Newell, gives McCleilan ten majority, though the republican candidate for Senator is elected by over 300 majority.

The meeting of the Hudson County Board of Canwassers at Jersey City yesterday was brought to an abrupt termination by a blunder of the Judges and Clerk of Election in the Second precinct of the Fourth ward of Hoboken. They locked up and sealed in the ballet box not only the ballets but the returns, so that the Board could take no action. The case will be brought before Judge Knapp to-day, when it is expected he will direct the Judges of Election to open the box in the presence of the court.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The argument on appeal in the case of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company against the Gibert Elevated Railroad Company, which was to have taken place yesteriay before the Superior Court, General Form, was postponed until Monday, owing to the apsence of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, one of the the Sixth Avenue Eastroad, who is in Wash

THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The legal impediments to the expansion of the New York Elevated Railroad having been removed the company now propose vigorous and uninterrupted work. Already they have arranged to lay a double track on the west side and the preparations on the east side are in active progress. Every effort will be made to complete all the foundations for the iron sup-ports before irosty weather sets to. In order to hasten the work over one hundred extra mon were vesterday added to the large force already on hand. The

the work over one hundred extra mee were yester-day added to the large force already on hand. The additional workmen were already places on the excavations on Front street and Coenties sip. Other large gangs were yesterday engaged on Greenwich atreet and in the vicinity of Central Park.

On the west side about two miles of the double track nave been completed, and it is expected that the remainder of the distance—from the Battery to Sixty-sevents street—can be dinished before the latt of Jannary next. The double tracks will greatly ascilitate the business of the road, doing away as they will with the necessity of switch "turnouts," thus permitting trains to run up and down simultaneously. More trains can in consequence be run, and the new timetable will show such increased accommodations that the time lost in "waiting" will be reduced to a minimum.

THE RAST SIDE BRANCH.

Work on the east side branch is also progressing rapidly. Much difficulty is experienced in laying the loundations for the large columns because of the "made ground" over which the road passes for long stretches. In many places, in consequence, it is found necessary to see spiles and below New Bowery concrete been are frequently essential to supply a solid footheld for the support of the fron caps which act as bases for the columns. The route on the east side from the Battery will be through Froat street, Coenties sip, along Poarl street, up New Bowery and Bowery and thence along Third avenue to Harlem. Along the route the road will cross the time of the New York approach to the East River Bridge, but precantions will of course be taken to avoid any interierence with the same.

JUPITER AND VENUS.

JUPITER AND VENUS.

Last night these well known and eminently respectable planets were in conjunction in the southern sky. The recent conjunction of Mars and Saturn presented a rare and beautiful spectacle, rendered doubly interesting by the fact of Professor Hall's discovery of the Martial moons. But attention is now directed to the planets to at united with Mars and Saturn in giving the heavens an aspect of unusual splendor during the past few mouths. Like the latduring the past few months. Lake the latter, Jupiter and Venus have been approaching a common celestial meridias, and their arrival thereon marks the conjunction referred to. This occurred last evening, as stated, but so shortly after sunset as to give little opportunity for observation except to those provided with suitable instruments. The sky was, however, clear, and the planets white visible above the brick and mortar horizon of the city shore with a pure bright light that made them the most striking objects in the heavens. The apparent movement of Jupiter with relation to that of Venus is from west to east and northward of the first named planet. That of Mars to Saturn is in the same direction. They will gradually increase the distance between them during the present month. The two planets are now nearer the sun than they have been or will be for a long time.

TO HER LONG HOME.

Captain Erwin, of the Bellevue Hospital steamboa Minnahanouck, reported to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday that after the boat had left Ward's Island on the previous day a woman had left Ward's Island on the previous day a woman whose name is supposed to be Mary A. Schieferdecker, a discharged patient from the Homeopathic Hospital, jumped overboard into the river. The boat was immediately stopped and backed and the woman picked up as soon as possible. After being taken on board all efforts to resuscitate her proved fruities. Two lomale prisoners who were on the boat at the time stited that they saw the woman jump overboard after having a few moments previously remarked to them that she had no home to go to. The matter was referred to Dr. Holden, in charge of the Homeopathic Hospital, with instructions to make a full report of the case.